



No. 19,856. 號六十五百八千九第報 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31ST 1922. 二拜禮 號一卅月正年一拾國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH

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FEBRUARY 6TH.—
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11.—Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the Act of Parliament for the ratification of this instrument, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act 1920, shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland remain of full force and effect, and no mention shall be held for the return of members to serve in the Parliament of the Irish Free State for constituencies in Northern Ireland.

chosen for the purpose of the members
 elected to sit in the House of Commons
 of Southern Ireland, and if approved shall
 be ratified by the necessary legislation.
 On behalf of the British Delegation.
 (Signed) D. LLOYD GEORGE.
 AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN.
 BIRKENHEAD.
 WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.
 L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.
 HAMAR GREENWOOD.

Capt. Nunn, counsel proceeded, pushed the Culman Pak and the Sumana, both of which had been British vessels, and which were captured by the Turks when Gen. Townshend had to retreat. The Sulman Pak was formerly the Firefly. In a bend in the river Capt. Nunn came across the Basrah, a large Turkish troopship. A shell was put in the vessel, killing some Germans. All on board surrendered, and it was found a British military officer, Capt. Cowie, was a prisoner.

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FOOTBALL.

Saturday's games resulted as under:—

HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION:

1st round.

Hongkong Club... 4 H.M.S. Carlisle... 0
United A.C. ... 3 Kowloon ... 1
R.G.A. ... 4 H.M.S. Curlew ... 0
H.M.S. Ambrose... 0 South China ... 0

HONGKONG LEAGUE:

Division I.

H.M.S. Tamar... 1 H.M.S. Curlew... 0
Division II.

Kings' Res. ... 3 Punjabia ... 1
Curlew Res. ... 3 Kowloon Res. ... 0
R.G.A. Res. ... 1 St. Joseph's ... 0

RUGBY.

HONGKONG R.U. CUP COMPETITION.

Royal Navy ... 33 Hongkong Club ... 0
R.G.A. v. "CAIRO."

These teams met in the Shield Competition at Sookinpo on Saturday and the R.G.A. had a most unexpected win by four goals to love.

Two goals were scored in the first-half and two in the second.

Eve did well in goal and had no chance to save the goal registered against him. Thomson played well at back while McClurg worked hard in the middle line. Stevenson did well as the pivot and he was ably assisted by his wings.

For the R.G.A. Keay was outstanding in the forward line and showed a good turn of speed. McHugh did well and seldom missed a pot shot at goal. Usually he dallies with the ball in front of goal, but in this match he took first timers and netted on three occasions. The forward line played well to a man. The R.G.A. were well served by their halves who had the measure of the sailors' attack. The backs played a sound defensive game and cleared well. Phillips was hard pressed at times but managed to keep his end up.

The teams lined up as under:
R.G.A.—Phillips; Walker and Woodhouse; Bailey, Pascoe and Donnan; Keay, Lelliott, McHugh, Couzens and Harris.

"CAIRO"—Eve; Thomson and Matthews; McClurg, Taylor and Lloyd; Uppington, Horn, Stevenson, Smith and Hindley.

Referee: Mr. Collins.

CLUB v. "CARLISLE."

Owing to the Rugby match Navy v. Club being played on the Club ground this shield match was played on Navy "A" ground. Eggleson started for the sailors who went away with a dash and during the opening minutes the Club were forced to play a defensive game.

The Club took up the attack and Williams saved from Kuhl. Carlisle were back again and G. Bodger picked up near the post from a shot by Richardson. Kuhl received on the right way line and went through, but his final shot was weak and Williams cleared. Begg, receiving from a center by England, shot over the bar. McTavish forced a corner and taking the kick placed well in England came down the wing and centered. McTavish, meeting the ball, sent it towards the goal Williams pushing out and Begg receiving close in failed to get a foothold and the goal keeper ran out to clear, but Begg scooped the ball, passed him, and England running up assisted it into the net. Play continued in favour of the Club and Kuhl taking advantage of Hobbs' mis-kicking went in, but sent the ball coming back to Kuhl the latter returned into the net putting the Club 3 up. Interval score, Club 2, Carlisle 0.

Resuming, the Club monopolised the play, but Williams kept his goal intact. After 15 minutes play in the second half Forsyth increased the Club's lead by an individual effort; beating the backs, he went close in and when challenged by Williams he turned the ball past him and netted. Williams was penalised for carrying. Begg jumped over the ball, let Forsyth take the kick and Williams cleared. Just before time Williams fell in saving a shot from McTavish, and Kuhl being close up returned into the net with Williams stretched upon the ground.

Shortly after time arrived with the Club winners by 4 goals to nil. The ground was very wet and the state of the ground was responsible for two of the goals scored by the Club; for had Williams had a firm footing he would have cleared. The Club forwards, profiting by their mistakes against the Curlew last week were well up when the ball came over except on one occasion when Williams turned a shot from England away to the Club's right. The Curlew played a plucky game and surprised the Club's supporters in the opening minutes.

The teams lined up as under:
CLUB.—G. Bodger; Gerrard and J. Bodger; Bailton, McPhail and Mair; McTavish, Forsyth, Begg, Kuhl and England.

"CARLISLE"—Williams; Hobbs; Barnes, Eldred and Botting; Richardson, Jarrod, Eggleston, Downward and York.

UNITED v. KOWLOON.

Playing on the Kowloon ground the United scored a popular win over Kowloon by 3 goals to 1. Kowloon were without Weyman and Townsend while the United were assisted by T. L. Cheah, Laine, Sany and Soper of the University team. The first half was slightly in favour of the United, but at half time the score sheet was blank. The United on resuming took up the attack and quite surprised Kowloon by putting on 3 goals in less than 30 minutes.

The first goal was the result of brilliant work, by Cheah, the University winger, who ended up a sprint down the touch by going in and putting the ball past Woodman. Within a couple of minutes Valentine had put his side further ahead, for receiving from May he put the ball past Wheeler, and, running in, shot from 30 yard range, the ball landing high in the net. With two against them Kowloon tried hard to retrieve their position, but the United defence played a sound game. The Kowloon attack became very loose and players were rushing to all parts of the field. Leonard sent the ball over to Chuah who, with a good turn of speed, beat the field and landed the ball in the net from close range. Kowloon, with but ten minutes to go, took up the attack and during the struggle near the penalty line a defender was guilty of fouling. Wheeler took the kick and Beach cleared. Roberts came again and centered, Hopper heading clear just as he was fouled by Pascoe. The free kick sent the ball to midfield and Coupland returned with a high shot. During the scramble for the ball the whistle sounded for a foul and Kowloon were awarded a free kick. Wheeler passed to Pascoe who gave Beach no chance. With but a couple of minutes remaining for play Kowloon came again and Hopper cleared, with Kowloon pressing. Time arrived leaving the United winners by 3 goals to one.

The United deserved their win, and the University players justified their inclusion in the team by their good play. T. L. Cheah and Sany are a dangerous wing and Oswick found he was no match for them.

The teams turned out as under:
United.—Beach, Soper and Hopper; Uppington, Laine and Leonard; T. L. Cheah, Sany, Valentine, May and Payne.

Kowloon.—Woodman; Wheeler and Oswick; Coupland, McKelvie and A. Duncan; Roberts, Mason, Morrison, Pascoe and Combs.

Referee: Mr. Hollands.

SOUTH CHINA v. "AMBROSE."

Spectators arriving late on the South China ground found it a difficult matter to get a good view of the game as the ropes were packed with thousands of Chinese who made this fixture their holiday vent.

The sailors were not at full strength while the Chinese played. Ko Sik Wai in place of Cheung Yung who had assisted the No. 1 team the day previous against the Durban. Cheung Wing Shing was a prominent absentee from the South China.

Play opened very fast and the Chinese were early attacking. Coysh bringing off a smart save. Butler sent out to the right, but Strong was slow and Chan So cleared. Play settled in mid-field with the Chinese having slightly the better of the play. Big kicking by Lanning and Warham kept the Chinese forwards from becoming dangerous. Coysh stopped a drive from Wong and punting to mid-field. Lacey sent Boulter away, but Fung Tai cleared. The game continued fast with the defence on both sides overcoming the attack. Coysh covered himself with glory by his brilliant display in goal. Time arrived with both defences unbroken and a replay will now be necessary to find the team to meet the Police in the next round. Savage was badly missed from the Ambrose team.

The teams lined up as follows:
"AMBROSE"—Coysh; Lanning and Warham; Welbourne, Lacey and Butler; Strong, Bolnerves, Goyce, Boulter and Kirby.

SOUTH CHINA No. 1.—Lau Hing Cheung; Chan So and Fung Tai; Lai Yut Tat, Leung Tai Fung and Leung Yuk Tong; Lau Tak Cheung, Kwok Po Kan, Wong Pak Ching, Ip Kau and Ko Sik Wai.

Referee: Mr. Newton.

"TAMAR" v. "CURLEW."

By winning this league match on the Navy "B" ground the Tamar strengthened their hold on the league championship.

The Curlew having most of the play were unlucky to lose and the Tamar having the lead prevented the Curlew men from becoming dangerous by sending the ball out of play. Lamb was pulled up several times for offside play in the first half, and Cook, although given several chances, was not in shooting form. The interval arrived with score sheet blank. Shortly after the change of ends the Tamar took the lead through Ansell who received from a weak clearance by Hardy and returned the ball into the net. The Curlew put on pressure, but luck was against them, and time arrived leaving the Tamar lucky winners by the only goal scored.

Millington was well covered by Wilson and the sailors' line forward found himself practically helpless. The Curlew forwards are to blame for losing the match for they hung too much on the ball and failed to watch the opposing backs who were playing to put them offside.

"TAMAR"—Mitch; Smith and Samuelson; Grant, Hudson and Bryant; Hill, Ansell, Millington, Bard and Brazendale.

"CURLEW"—Hurdy; Hooper and Cleaves; Dash, Wilson and Griffiths; Taylor, Dyer, Scott, Cook and Lamb.

Referee: Mr. Williams.

THE JUNIOR TEAMS.

In the Juniors, Bent scored for the R.G.A. Reserves against St. Joseph's. Hender (3) and Anderson scored for the Curlew Reserves against Kowloon Reserves and the King's Reserves maintain their position at the head of the league by winning against the Punjabia.

HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

H.M.S. "DURBAN" v. SOUTH CHINA No. 2 TEAM.

These teams met on Saturday afternoon on Navy "B" ground when the Durban qualified for the 2nd round by beating South China by the odd goal in three.

A slight rain fell throughout the match and the sailors playing in white were almost unrecognisable at the finish. The play was in favour of the sailors, who played good football but the good play of Hui Shing in goal kept them out. Chui Kwong Yung broke away for the Chinese and ran well in. Lawrence left his goal and Chui opened the score for the Chinese. The sailors were soon around the Chinese goal and Cann beat Hui, making the score one all.

Crossing over equal, the play became even and Rouayn put in some good defensive work. Cann from 20 yards out stopped a hard kick from goal by Au Kit Sang and the sailor dropped. After a couple of minutes half play continued and the sailors well cheered from the line kept up the pressure and Cann sent in a high shot which Hui failed to hold and the ball went over his head into the net. Teams:—

"DURBAN"—Lawrence; Rouayn and Povey; Davis, Beaden and King; Millar, Darbison, Cann, Mahoney and Weymans.

SOUTH CHINA.—Hui Shing in; Au Kit Sang and Tok-Ping Tean; Lau Hon Wing, Lam, Yuk Ying and Kwok Shui; Chui Kwong Yung, Kum Fook, Leung Wing Tak, Fung Man K.; and Wong Sui Wa.

Referee: Mr. Williams.

ROWING.

In spite of bad weather the Victoria Recreation Club held a successful all-day regatta at Black Boulder Point yesterday. The match provided ample protection for the visitors against the elements and the racing aroused a great deal of interest as the events were well contested. The novices' races showed that there is plenty of talent waiting to be trained.

Mr. W. J. Carroll was the starter, Messrs. A. W. Van Andel, E. Wheeler and W. Kent, judges and Mr. R. C. Wittchell the general organiser. Tiffin and tea were served by Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd.

The following were the results of the contests:—
Sailing Race for Club Dingys.—Petrel, sailed by Mr. Hopkins.

B. and C. Class Fours (beginners) 1 mile.—Winning four:—Morgensen, Ignatieff, J. O'Brien, A. M. B. Rocha. Time, 7 mins. 57 secs.

Ladies Pairs 1 mile (with men coxswains).—Misses G. and M. Ramsey; (J. Rogers, cox).

Tub-sculling 1 mile (novices).—1. C. Karaslaw; 2. G. Jack; 3. W. Gorrard.

Challenge Fours 1 mile.—1. O. Stutz, 1. Ignatieff, N. Shataand, F. Schnepel. Amateur Oarsmen (fours) 1 mile.—1. C. Karaslaw, Morgensen, Anderson and Schnepel.

GOLF.

ST. GEORGE'S v. ST. ANDREWS.

This golfing competition at Fanling was won by St. George's by a handsome margin, especially in the foursomes.

IMPORT TRADE OF CHINA.

Commerce Month'y, published by the National Bank of Commerce, New York, in an article on the import trade of China, says:—

The following table gives the value of direct imports into China from the principal exporting countries for the years 1910, 1913 and 1918 to 1920. Hongkong, it should be noted, is simply a distributing point and imports from Hongkong originate in any or all countries and cannot accurately be traced, although about 80 per cent. of the total may fairly be assigned to the British Empire.

Chinese trade figures are given in Haikwan taels, by the Inspectorate General of Customs, which, with the fluctuations of the silver market, vary widely in gold value. It must be remembered in studying the table that the great increase in the gold value of the gold value of the Haikwan tael between 1910 and 1920 makes the value to the gold countries of Chinese trade relatively much greater in the later years than the silver figures of the table indicate. Exports to China from the United States, for example, were valued at \$15,832,000 in 1910 and \$145,737,000 in 1920. The average dollar value of the Haikwan tael was \$3.68 in 1910, \$7.31 in 1912, \$11.28 in 1913, \$8.39 in 1919 and \$1.32 in 1920.

DIRECT IMPORTS INTO CHINA IN 1910, 1913 AND 1918 TO 1920.

Countries.

(in millions of Haikwan taels)

	1910	1913	1918	1919	1920
Japan	77	130	239	247	229
Hongkong	171	172	163	154	159
United States	25	33	69	110	143
Great Britain	71	97	50	54	133
British India	44	48	8	27	32
Germany	21	23	—	—	5
Canada	1	2	10	19	20
Dutch India	6	7	9	7	11
Korea	2	4	10	9	10
Other countries	59	74	31	42	59
Total gross imports	477	598	678	830	800
Re-exports	14	16	23	23	38
Total net imports	463	570	655	807	762

* Including Formosa.

† Including Hawaii.

‡ Less than 500 Haikwan taels.

THE "HONG MOH" DISASTER.

LLOYD'S SILVER MEDAL FOR CAPTAIN TURNBULL.

The following letters have been exchanged between the British Chamber of Commerce at Swatow and the Secretary, Lloyd's, London, regarding the recognition of services rendered by the Captain and Officers of the s.s. *Shansi*, during the wreck to the *Hong Moh* in March last:—

Swatow, October 14th, 1921.

The Secretary,

Lloyd's,

London.

DEAR SIR.—My committee desire me to bring to your notice a very grave injustice which they consider has been done to the Captain, Officers and crew of the steamer *Shansi*, owned by the China Navigation Co., Ltd., in connection with the wreck of the s.s. *Hong Moh* in March last.

From a report in the *Hongkong Daily Press* we see that your Committee have presented medals to Captain Evans, of H.M.S. *Carlisle* Commander Brady of the *Fozglove* and other officers and men of H.M. Navy. In this report the following quotation appears from *Lloyd's Gazette*:—

The steamer *Shansi* stood by for two days but owing to the "state of the sea" was unable to render any assistance.

We would point out to you that the *Shansi* stood by the wreck for 33 hours when the storm was at its worst and effected the rescue of some 40 souls. She only left when it was impossible to do any more and was the first to bring the news to Swatow, which resulted in the first wireless calls being sent out.

Further, while in no way desiring to disparage the excellent work done by H.M. Ships, we would point out to you that they were officered and manned by disciplined and trained Britishers, while on the *Shansi* the only Europeans were the Captain, three deck officers and three engineers, and the crew consisted of some 10 Chinese sailors. Again, the war ships have up-to-date appliances for dealing with such emergencies and the *Shansi* has only the ordinary equipment of the China Coast.

As I have already said, we perfectly recognise, and thoroughly appreciate, the good work done by the *Carlisle* and *Fozglove* on this occasion, but at the same time we cannot but believe that, had you been properly informed as to the part played in this disaster by the Captain, Officers and crew of the s.s. *Shansi*, you would not have so shortly dismissed in your report their very gallant and self-sacrificing action.

As the Chamber believes its duty to be, not only to further British trade, but also to do its part in safeguarding British interest and British prestige in this port and as, furthermore, this particular occurrence happened, so to speak, at our doors, the members feel impelled to bring it clearly before you, so that you may, should you think fit, remedy what is regarded out here as a cruel injustice, that is to say the omission of any recognition—verbal or tangible—of the way in which the personnel of the *Shansi* upheld the best traditions of the British mercantile Marine.

Enclosing the portion of the report of the proceedings of the Marine Court of Enquiry which bears on the subject matter of this letter—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) C. BARRACLOUGH,

Chairman.

Copy of letter from Lloyd's, London.

December 9th, 1921.

"SHANSI."

DEAR SIR.—I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 14th October, and I am extremely obliged to you for bringing to my notice the assistance rendered by the steamer *Shansi* on the occasion of the wreck s.s. *Hong Moh* in March last.

Your communication has been laid before the Committee of Lloyd's, who have had much pleasure in conferring Lloyd's Silver Medal for Saving Life at Sea upon Captain E. Turnbull, as an honorary acknowledgment of the services rendered by him and the Officers and men under his command on the occasion in question.

I am communicating this fact to the London Representatives of the Owners of the steamer, with the request that they will pass on the information to their Head Office.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. A. J. BOXFORD,

for the Secretary.

The Secretary,

British Chamber of Commerce,

Swatow, China.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 52, Queen's Road Central.—Advrt.

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THE CHINA NEW YEAR
HOLIDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

Though it would be inaccurate to say that the Chinese New Year Holiday passed off quietly, at any rate it was marked by no upward incident. A holiday spirit breathed in the air on Friday, or earlier, when the street market sprang up, mushroom-like, in the streets west of the central district. Drizzling rain throughout the day discouraged Europeans from visiting the market in any large numbers but the usual array of pot plants in flower, goldfish in globes and wares (suspected in many cases of Brummagem origin) were on exhibition. The seamen's strike was an ever-present shadow, but in spite of it supplies of fruit were plentiful. During Friday, also, champagne was flowing free in many Chinese homes; in European hotels, too, there were those who were quite ready to celebrate as many New Years per annum as the Calendar liked to send them.

Cracker firing was in full blast on Friday and continued for the next two days. Bound in a long rope and suspended from an upper story of the houses, crackers were fired in such numbers as to cause a senseless detonation, and tramway passengers found themselves continuously under fire. The prohibition of "cracker-bombs" seemed to have been effective, from all accounts. Nothing is so effective in recalling old memories as a familiar odour, and the smell of exploded fireworks must have brought to mind, for many Westerners, damp nights in the garden on the fifth of November when the whole family was invited to stand, shivering, on the verandah to watch the Guy Fawkes celebration. The damp generally interfered with fireworks and the old folk were usually unenthusiastic and rather too obviously glad to get back indoors and into armchairs round the fire. If fireworks were a religious rite at home, as out here, how much larger and more successful those displays would have been!

The great feature of China New Year is, of course, that this is the one occasion in the twelve months when this patient, ever-active people takes a holiday. For once, even the little shops and work-rooms were closed, buildings in course of construction were deserted and the place, in consequence, wore a most unfamiliar aspect. About the only people who were working were the street hawkers of charms and comestibles and the ricksha and chair coolies, of whom a proportion only were in the streets. Every one else was about the town in holiday attire—there was none so poor but could afford a new suit for China New Year, or, at least, to rescue the old one from the pawnshop—and the usual visits of courtesy were paid. Babies appeared in curious head-dresses and some remarkably decorative costumes were to be seen. The colour scheme sometimes seemed bizarre to Western eyes, but who is entitled to lay down hard-and-fast rules as to what goes with what? These are matters of opinion and the Chinese have their own views.

There is reason to believe that a general pre-occupation during the holiday was gambling and the belief is confirmed by a number of prosecutions in the Police Court yesterday morning. The motor garages had a busy time and all day on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, a procession of cars, packed with passengers, passed through the principal roads of the Colony. Amongst Europeans, golf cricket and football were played on both Saturday and Monday. Saturday's football crowd leaving Happy Valley, by the way, was an extraordinary sight; at least, it would have been thought so only a few years ago. Football has quite got hold in the Orient. Tennis, also, had its followers and there were some who took advantage of the cool weather to take pedestrian tours. Two people who walked, on Saturday, from Wongneichong to Taihook via Typhoon Reservoir—one of the finest walks in the Colony—report that they met one other person doing the same thing, in the reverse direction. He was the only human being they saw in three-and-a-half hours. They were inclined to flatter themselves that they were spending the day in an ultra-intelligent fashion when the sobering reflection came to mind, "What if the thousands of people watching football in Happy Valley are the normal, sane type of human being, and we are abnormal, freakish, even (dreadful thought) insane?"

The vessels in the harbour, thanks to the strike, still looked like "painted ships upon a painted ocean." Only one captain had the heart (or the staff) to "dress ship" in honour of the occasion. The sampans and junkies were adorned with red joss-paper and their denizens did their share in wearing the devils of ill-luck that, if they hoped to find on the water, the peace denied to them on land, they were completely mistaken. It is to be hoped that they gave up in despair the search for any foothold in Hongkong and that the coming year will be a prosperous one.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

CHAT WITH A PROPAGANDIST.
CARGO COOLIES ON STRIKE.

The general feeling is that the next few days will see the settlement of the seamen's strike, but nothing occurred during the China New Year holiday to bring a conclusion nearer.

It will be remembered that the men came out with a fresh proposal on Friday afternoon, and that evening, after a protracted conference, the ship-owners issued a statement that "they are willing to meet any delegates that may be sent to the Colony to discuss the preliminaries of arbitration, which must be confined to the question of wages, no other matter having been under discussion."

The phrase "any delegates that may be sent to the Colony" bears out the report that the proposal came from Canton; it is further stated that it bore the signature of the Civil Governor of Canton. The local representatives of the Seamen's Union declare that their premises in Des Vœux Road are only a branch, and that the head office is in Canton, where also, they say, the leaders of the Union are permanently established. It may be that the Civil Governor of Canton, if he signed the letter, is merely acting as an intermediary between the representative of the S.C.A. at present in Canton and the seamen, but it seems curious that he should put his name to documents on the seamen's behalf.

THE SHIPOWNER'S VIEW.

A local manager of a shipping company, who has had great experience in handling labour disputes elsewhere, told a representative of the *Daily Press*, yesterday, that he had never before encountered strikers who refused to get down to details. "They want us," he said, "to hand over our ships and our companies to them on a silver platter." He averred that none of the companies running ships across the Pacific have made anything in the last twelve months; they had drawn upon reserves and, in making their recent offer to the men, they were going to the very utmost limit. "In fact," he added, "we looked to the Arbitration Board to save us. We hoped they would be fair to us as well as to the seamen and would tell the men, 'The ship-owners have offered you more than you ought to pay; you must be content with less with that.'"

The feeling of the ship-owners, generally, is that they have a duty to the community to resist to the uttermost an unqualified demand for "so much more or we won't work." Once that principle is established, industrial chaos is brought about and business relations are impossible. Nationals other than Chinese would be squeezed out of existence.

A CHAT WITH A UNION
PROPAGANDIST.

The local office of the Seamen's Union has not yet had word of the ship-owners' reply of Friday last; doubtless the reply went to Canton and the officials there will reply, apparently without consulting anyone locally. Judging from the information the local representatives of the Union impart (and say they sincerely believe) the Canton office sends down what it thinks will be suitable propaganda and matter calculated to keep up the spirits of the strikers here.

A representative of the *Daily Press* had a conversation, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Ma Sun, whose function it is to visit the steamers as they come in, and call out the seamen. He explained, incidentally, how the calling out is done now that it has been decided that ships must not be boarded without permission, but of that more anon. Mr. Ma Sun also hands out "strike news" and a few samples may be interesting.

Asked how long the strikers could hold out, Mr. Ma Sun, who speaks English and seemed to understand it very well, replied "Two or three years."

"Why! how much money have they got?" was the next question. "About \$2,000,000," replied Mr. Ma Sun gravely. He also said there were about 10,000 strikers in Canton and that one man cost 20 cents a day to keep. He added that about half the men did not require food as they lived with (and presumably on) their families. The Union was in such good favour with Canton merchants, he said, that they lent accommodation for the strikers free of charge and made handsome donations to the funds.

Mr. Ma Sun agreed with the *Daily Press* representative that many seamen (on their "miserable pay") had saved considerable sums of money and he declared that these men subscribed largely to keep their poorer brethren.

The zealous propagandist also declared that the Union had opened a picture theatre in Canton and was making a good thing of it with charges of 25¢ and 50¢. Mr. Ma Sun mentioned that the strikers themselves are being entertained by means of moving pictures, and amongst the subjects shown were films of scenes during labour disputes in Russia. They were considering taking a cotton factory, he said, to find employment for the seamen.

When our representative indicated, as politely as he could, that he did not believe a word of all this and put it to Mr. Ma Sun that the strike would be over in a few days he seemed inclined to agree. Our representative put what he believed to be the public's point of view and urged Mr. Ma Sun, if he had any influence with his leaders, to try and persuade them to send a reply as soon as possible to the ship-owners. "We agree to arbitration," an enigmatic smile was the only response.

HOW VESSELS ARE APPROACHED.

It may be of interest to print the letter that is now delivered to the Captain of each ship arriving in port. It reads as follows:—

To the Captain,

S.S.

DEAR SIR,—The members of our Union who are seamen serving on board various steamers, in view of the high cost of living they have repeatedly written to their bosses requesting them to favour them with an increment.

Not having been able to arrive at a satisfactory result they have at last turned their tendency to the seeking of some other profession in Canton, and ask that you kindly grant them leaving your ship. All Chinese crews on board the steamers at port have done the same.

Yours faithfully,

(Rubber Stamp of the Chinese Seamen's Union.)

According to Mr. Ma Sun, he comes alongside with this note and politely requests that it be handed to the Captain. "The men then leave the ship," they know the strike is on and need no further intimation. Presumably signals are exchanged with the crew while the epistolary effort above quoted is being conveyed to the Captain. A banner inscribed with Chinese character will tell a good deal in narrow compass.

The above method was successful on Friday night with the *Empress of Russia*. The men were to be paid off anyhow, but they left the ship at 5 p.m.—without their pay. Mr. Ma Sun said. Enquiry on the ship elicits that 500 men left including the boys who would ordinarily have been kept on. The head boys had not come back yesterday evening and white stewards are cooking for the officers.

CARGO COOLIES DECIDE TO
STRIKE ALSO.

The cargo-coolies decided to come out, after all. They issued a notice to "expire to-day but their leaders called them off, yesterday."

SHIPS DEPART.

Nevertheless, the *Robert Dollar* "got away yesterday morning and the *Bay State* took her departure in the afternoon. At the Seamen's Union it is declared that the cargo coolies are getting no financial support from the Union."

The Blue Funnel steamer *Cygnus*, leaves to-day with naval ratings. Home ward bound. No difficulty was found in manning the ship as the necessary complement of men was readily found in reply to a call for volunteers.

THE BUSY RAILWAY.

The railway has been busier than was expected during the holiday. The officials note that 50 seamen went to Canton but the Union claims that 100 a day went in the last three days.

MATCHED FIRE IN BRIDGES
STREET.

But for the prompt action of some Chinese yesterday morning there might have been a very serious blaze in Bridges Street. A cracker, carelessly thrown, alighted on the roof of large match shed and set it on fire. Some Chinese standing near climbed on to the roof and managed to extinguish the conflagration before it got a firm hold.

This match shed was built to provide temporary accommodation for the Sanitary Board Coolies, but as permanent quarters have since been provided the shed has not been used for a considerable time. As it is situated in a very narrow portion of the street surrounded on both sides by a number of Chinese houses the danger of a large fire is apparent. Should a blaze start in this shed, when there is a strong wind blowing from the North, there is great danger of the houses in the immediate neighbourhood being involved.

INDIAN POLICE CLERK
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

BAIL INCREASED TO \$30,000.

The police court investigation, which lasted several days, terminated on the Chinese New Year's eve, when Fatch Mahomed, a clerk at the Central Police Station and Aboni Santra were committed for trial on charges of fraud and embezzlement. Mr. Longinotto, who is conducting the case for the defendants, applied for a reduction of bail, which had been previously fixed at \$15,000. The Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) in the case of Mahomed, however, pointed out that the charges were too serious to allow of any reduction and increased the sum to \$30,000. As Mahomed was unable to find the previous bail of \$15,000 it is unsatisfactory that he will be able to find surties for the increased amount. Santra's bail of \$5,000 was allowed to stand.

The charge against Mahomed is, that he obtained goods from various firms on the false pretence that they were ordered by the Government. He was also charged with conspiring with Aboni Santra to defraud the Government by falsely representing that large sums of money were due by the Government to various firms. Many thousands of dollars are involved in the case.

EN VANGY WORKS IN
KWANGTUNG.

ANOTHER ANNUAL REPORT.

We have received a copy of the latest annual report on the important conservancy work which has been in progress in the neighbouring province during the past seven years.

The following introduction to the report by Mr. Sun Po, the Director-General of the works supplies a general idea of the character of the undertaking:—

It gives us great pleasure to present to the public another annual report of the activities of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung. This serves to indicate that in spite of political turmoil and strife, the spirit for constructive work for the benefit of the populace is not in any degree minimized, but is aroused to greater zeal in increasing ratio.

In its publication gives a full summary, in a concise form as is consistent with its purpose of the evolution of preliminary plans, the execution of engineering projects, and the expenditure of funds for the fiscal year of 1928-1929.

The Board is approaching its seventh birthday. From the lips of those who have reaped direct benefit from the work of the Board ardent wishes for longevity will come. Others, who are not familiar with the magnitude and logical sequence of our work will complain that we have not done as much as we should in these years. We again deem it necessary to emphasize that in an undertaking of such magnitude and importance the careful collection of data, the surveying and mapping of localities, and the framing and executing of engineering plans to overcome local difficulties were paramount, and the details have had to be thrashed out to fit harmoniously with the complete project before a single stroke of construction was permitted to be initiated. This necessitated time and thought, and a review of four preceding reports will reveal to our readers the wisdom in painstaking. One should remember also that we had in most instances to obtain data first-hand and had no stock of figures to draw from.

We would like particularly to make plain to the public our fundamental idea in the work. Through years of patient study of the flood prevention problems in this Province we have found that the principal burden-laden rivers have been permitted to ramify the delta regions uncontrolled, and that any superfluous water in the principal rivers will force its way into the branch channels to inundate the country over which these latter penetrate. We now endeavour to restrict the major volume of the water to the principal rivers by the construction of systems of dykes and such dams and gates as are necessary to regulate the flow into the branch channels to obtain permanent relief, and such restriction will increase current velocities for scouring and dredging purposes. This will explain why artificial dredging has not been extensively resorted to. Our endeavour as outlined above will unwater fields for increased production and prevent floods at the same time. The earlier we complete our project in entirety the less will be our losses. Therefore, we cannot afford to delay. We point to the incident at Tung On and vicinity as a concrete example. With an expenditure of \$25,000 for three branch channels of the East River we unwatered an area sufficiently extensive to reap an increase of over six hundred thousand dollars in one season. The increase will be recurrent yearly hereafter. There is no reason why we shall not expect similar results from other reclamations, and the earlier the start the sooner will the benefit be reaped. Of course, the progress of our work depends primarily on the funds available. The conservancy works affect directly the local population and indirectly the national revenues, and the governing and the governed should interest themselves alike in the provision of funds sufficient to carry out the work.

Engineer-in-Chief Major Oliverona's suggestion of levying a surcharge for a specified period on the present field tax in localities influenced by flood disasters is worthy of serious consideration. Provision of funds by the peoples and spent for their benefit is most commendable and just. In view of the fact that a major portion of the expenditure for our work is allotted to labour and earthwork, the funds are reverted to the local inhabitants, which is different from transferring wealth to elsewhere. We feel confident that the people will give the taxation scheme their whole-hearted approval.

The maintenance and preservation of the dyke system are of utmost importance. In a few instances we have had the unpleasant task of reprimanding farmers who have cultivated into the dyke boundaries or who have attempted to "use the dykes" for private purposes, thereby endangering the stability of the system. We earnestly appeal to local officials and public-spirited men to co-operate with us in checking such selfish motives for the good of the community.

Heretofore our principal work has been confined to surveying and planning, and in order to curtail expenses as much as possible, the duties of the Accounting Department have been shouldered by the Engineering Department for the time being; but in due course a separate department will be needed to relieve the Engineering staff of the extra burden so that it may devote its undivided attention to its own duties. As our work grows with time our present office will be found inadequate and our present organization will need readjustment. Through the generosity of the Canton Municipal Authorities, we have received a grant of a parcel of land adjacent to the Canton-Kowloon Railway Station, where we are now erecting a substantial Office Building, with which we shall have a place for the safe keeping of a vast accumulation of important documents and drawings and to house an expanded office force, whose one aim is to alleviate the untold sorrows of the people from floods and to labour for the completion of the much needed conservancy works.

An Exceptional Opportunity at

STOCKTAKING

SALE OF

MEN'S AND

WOMEN'S

WEAR

The House
for Quality

LANE,
CRAWFORD
& CO.

Never was an opportunity presented to the Hongkong Public before of acquiring such excellent garments at prices so low.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IS OFFERED

AT SALE PRICES

SPECIAL VALUE IN SHOES

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG

THE UPRIGHT PIANO

WITH A GRAND PIANO TONE

BROADWOOD

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSONS'

5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite City Hall)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3148.

SALE! SALE!

Commences Tuesday next

Owing to the removal of our Gentlemen's Tailoring and Outfitting Departments we are clearing the following goods, and many others at a very low price.

BOOTS & SHOES (all sizes)	\$12.75	UNDERWEAR (Wool)	\$3.75
PIJAMAS	3.75	" (Cotton)	1.25
TUNIC SHIRTS	1.75	WAISTCOATS (Winter)	4.75
FLANNEL	3.75	COLLARS (Soft)	25¢
GOLF HOSE	2.75	FELT HATS	\$3.75
TIES	1.00	GLOVES	1.00

20% DISCOUNT ON TRUNKS AND BAGS
HUTTINGS and OVERCOATINGS, at HALF PRICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE UNION CHURCH LITERARY CLUB

LECTURE To-night on
SIR WALTER SCOTT
by
Prof. R. K. M. SIMPSON, M.A., M.C.
All Welcome. At 8 P.M.
[101]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, on the 21st day of February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:

- (1) That the Authorized Capital of the Company (which is now \$2,500,000) consisting of 250,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each—whereof 219,300 shares have been issued—be increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 (consisting of 300,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each) by the creation of 80,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as full and complete shares pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.
- (2) That 108,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 219,300 shares at a premium of \$5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 108,650 shares shall be payable as follows:

Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total
15th March 1922 \$3	\$2	\$5
15th Augt. 1922 \$3	\$2	\$5
15th March 1923 \$4	\$1	\$5
\$10	\$5	\$15

and further that until such time as the said 108,650 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, vis-a-vis the said 219,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value (\$10) thereof; and that any of the said 108,650 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid shall be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit.

- (3) That the balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.
- (4) That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any old share held by him.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February 1922 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1922
By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE,
Secretary.

DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 2 Lower Albert Road, Victoria, on the 21st day of February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:

- (1) That the authorized capital of the Company (which is now \$550,000) consisting of 11,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each—whereof 114,000 shares have been issued—be increased to \$1,500,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$50 each.
- (2) That the shares constituting the Company's unissued capital be issued at such time or times in such manner as upon such terms and for such purposes and upon such conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1922.
By Order of the Board,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Box 1, C.K. GS, K.I. LM, LN, LR, LF, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, NP, OQ, PD, PF, PG, PO, A.
To Mr. Sir R. M. House, Peak 1st May. Apply Box 1, P.O. P.O. Daily Press Office.
BRITISH FIRM of Merchants require Office Accommodation, 4/5 Rooms, Ground Floor, preferred, central location, in the particular VICINITY, c/o Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th January to the 6th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1922. [251]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1922, at 12 O'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1922. [230]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. on FRIDAY, February 10th, 1922, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, February 8th, 1922, to February 10th, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 26th, 1922. [297]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on FRIDAY, 10th February 1922, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 1st February to FRIDAY, 10th February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY & NETHCOOTE,
Secretaries.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922. [282]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 8th February, to SATURDAY, 18th February, 1922, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1922. [272]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 24th January to 7th February 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents. [246]

NATIONAL LOANS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Loans of the Third Year of the Republic (1914) and Fourth Year of the Republic (1916) are hereby notified that drawings for the redemption of the above Loans will be held this year as follows:—
4th Drawing of Fourth Year Loan (\$4,400,000): redemption begins 12th April.
5th Drawing of Third Year Loan (\$2,750,000): redemption begins 31st December.

The time and place of the drawings will be notified by the Ministry of Finance in due course.

In order that redemption of the Fourth Year Loan may be accelerated and that the Loan may be fully redeemed by the 6th and final drawing in 1922 according to the Original Schedule and the Loan Regulations, it is proposed to have a supplementary drawing in September this year—namely the 5th drawing (\$4,400,000)—due notice of which will be given by the Ministry of Finance.

To extinguish the Third Year Loan at the proper date, namely, December 1922, it will also be necessary to have a supplementary drawing of this Loan in 1924, due notice of which will be given.

F. A. GOLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs.
Peking, 18th January, 1922.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per a.s. "DEMODOCUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, cargo for Hongkong has been landed at Singapore and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought on the Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 14th, 1922. [276]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per a.s. "THESEUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 14th, 1922. [276]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship,

"SUCTION HALL" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after February 2nd will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 8th February or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any TUESDAYS or FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.
Hongkong, January, 25th, 1922. [293]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Feb., 1922, at 5 a.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 1st Feb., 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 80 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, January 25th, 1922. [284]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE

SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOVA AND LISBON.

THE Steamship

"ALDABI"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd February, 1922 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st February, 1922 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN, General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1922. [294]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and R.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, O.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dartmouth"

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

PYERIS,

Speaking Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER.

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

FORMAZONE

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 438.

BIRTHS.

OWEN.—At the French Convent, Hongkong, on January 28th: the wife of Lieut.-Commander J. H. OWEN, Royal Navy, a son.

RAWORTH.—At No. 11, The Peak, on January 28th: to Mr. and Mrs. BASIL RAWORTH, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN.—BAXTER.—On the 30th January, at the Parish Church, ROBERT ARTHUR GREEN, youngest son of the late James Green, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Brandon House, Portsmouth, to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of ANDREW BAXTER, Larchmont, New York.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

All who wish to be present are cordially invited to the marriage of Mr. J. L. ADAMS (of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) to Miss G. D. MASON (arriving on the Pyrrhus), at 11.40 a.m. on Monday, February 6th, in St. John's Cathedral. No personal invitations will be issued. There will be no reception.

Hongkong Office: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.

London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21st, 1922.

ANOTHER PEKING CRISIS.

This expected has happened at Peking. LIANG SHIH YI, who has been scarcely six weeks in office as Premier, has resigned. He was apparently thrust into office against his own inclinations. China was faced with a serious financial crisis at the Chinese New Year if timely steps were not taken to prevent it. LIANG SHIH YI, popularly known among the Chinese as "the god of wealth" was considered by CHANG TSO-LIN, the maker of Cabinets in Peking, to be the man who could render this service to the State. But this is not the only important business which devolved upon the new Government, and it is in respect of the other business that LIANG SHIH YI has failed to win general support. In his brief period of office he succeeded in making financial arrangements which saved China from a virtual declaration of insolvency at Chinese New Year, and having done this and seeing that his political views have not met with the support that promises well for the stability of the Government, he has decided to leave the future to anyone who may be regarded as more competent to steer the ill-balanced ship of State.

There will be rejoicing in Canton political circles, of course, over the early fall of LIANG SHIH YI from power. In the eyes of the Canton Government it was a capital crime to save the Peking Government from the financial disaster which had threatened to overwhelm it. But it is the influence of General Wu Pei Fu, and the Yangtze Tachuns that has driven LIANG from office. Wu, in a telegram addressed to all the high civil and military officials of the country, including the Southern leaders, but significantly omitting the name of the Premier, charged LIANG SHIH YI with betraying the interests of the people by instructing the delegates at Washington to change their policy, and personally promising the Japanese Minister to contract a Japanese loan in connection with the Kiao-chow railway without reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. LIANG published a reply to this telegram to the effect that Wu's tirade was based on an ill-founded rumour. Wu Pei Fu thereupon sent out another telegram, addressed, as before, to every high official in the country but LIANG himself. This telegram charged LIANG with deliberate misrepresentation of facts and attempting to deceive the public by antedating his reply. It openly called LIANG a traitor, and ended by declaring that the people must unite themselves to rid the country of "this man."

What, then, does the present situation portend? LIANG SHIH YI was the nominee of CHANG TSO-LIN, the Super-Tachun of Mukden, who is regarded as the most powerful military satrap in the country, and the virtual ruler of China. Mr. DAVID FRASER, the Times Correspondent at Peking, after a recent interview with him, wrote of CHANG TSO-LIN as "a man of great natural intelligence, of far stronger fibre than the majority of his countrymen, but like YUAN SHIH KAI, limited in his outlook and lacking the insight without which men seldom become great." Tackled as to the realities of the position, that is the fact that Kwangtung is flagrantly in rebellion against the Central Government, and Wu Pei-fu proposing a National Convention to reconstruct the edifice of State, which scheme Peking has already repudiated. Mr. FRASER reports that CHANG TSO-LIN said that points like these were of little importance, as when a proper Government was established in the capital the state of the country would speedily fall into line. The implication was, says Mr. FRASER, that the new Government fulfilled this requirement and that all would soon be well again for China. "He does not acknowledge, in conversation at least, the immense difficulty of reconciling the opposing political elements in the country. It is clear that he has force in his mind as the only remedy for the present chaos."

The resignation of LIANG SHIH YI may, therefore, be taken to promise a military crisis in the North. Already during the past few weeks we have seen references in the Northern papers to "the impending military struggle in the North." CHANG TSO-LIN is reputed to have nearly four divisions in the neighbourhood of Peking, and on Wu's side four or five divisions of troops are said to be on the move. A struggle between the Chihli and Fengtien forces was regarded as inevitable unless CHANG TSO-LIN or LIANG SHIH YI climbed down. LIANG has now "climbed down." What is to happen now, who can predict? It is probable that the next to quit office will be President HSU SHIH-CHANG. Only time can unravel the present political maze and it would be folly to predict what is likely to happen in the next few weeks. We content ourselves by drawing attention to the gravity of the situation.

H.E. the Governor has nominated Mr. J. R. Wood to be a Member of the University of Hongkong for a term of three years, with effect from the 28th January, 1922, vice Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, C.M.G., deceased.

The Government Gazette contains the statement of the Colony's finances up to the end of October. It is shown that the revenue for October amounted to \$1,854,751 and the expenditure \$1,491,530, giving a profit of \$363,121 for the month. The balance of assets over liabilities was therefore increased from \$6,826,315 to \$6,989,627.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Bellios and Mr. Mody, President and Vice-President of the Craigengower Club, the pavilion at Happy Valley is to be extended. A card-room will be added above the present structure and the ground-floor and the verandah will be extended eastwards. The cost of the work is estimated to be \$5,000 and it is to be put in hand at once.

Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the ex-champion billiards player, who is on a tour round the world, with Mrs. Stevenson and their daughter, is at present in the Straits Settlements and is expected shortly in Hongkong.

A successful masked dance was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night when most of the dancers attended in fancy dress. Of the ladies, Miss Scott ("Little Boy Blue") won the first prize (given by Mr. W. J. Carroll); Mrs. P. R. Beesley (President, U.S.) was second, and Miss Ruby Young was third. Mr. G. A. V. Hall (Indian Rajah) won the first prize for the men (given by Mr. R. E. Bellios); Mr. R. Young (Mandarin) was second and Mr. B. A. Hyden (Mexican) third.

We have received from Messrs. Lyall and Evans, exchange and share brokers of Singapore a copy of a little work entitled "Statistics relating to Dollar Rubber Companies." Particulars relating to nearly one hundred companies are given, including the dividend returns for the past five years. It is noteworthy that down to December last only three of these companies had paid a dividend for 1921. Ulu Pandan paid 25 per cent.; Bukit Kepong 10 per cent.; interim and Temerloh 5 per cent. In respect of forty companies the dividend return is "nil." There are blanks opposite all the other entries, but as the financial year of several of the companies ends in the last two or three months of the year, there may still be a faint hope for shareholders of some of them.

The Third Officer of the s.s. Tjibodag—Mr. Dentekom—charged four Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stowing away on the vessel. The Tjibodag arrived in Hongkong on January 29th from Balik Papan and the stowaways were found in the coal bunkers the day after leaving port. One of the defendants said that they were made to work in the engine-room throughout the voyage and that the Captain had promised not to charge them on arrival in Hongkong. Mr. Lindsell told them that of course they would be made to work. Sub-inspector Spear said that the men could not find sufficient to keep them in Balik Papan. They had previously gone there on a year's engagement and at the end of the year they were not re-engaged. The men were compelled to return to their country by some means, or else starve. Mr. Lindsell ordered the men to be sent to prison for fourteen days with hard labour.

The Hongkong community will soon be agitated over the "correct dress" to be worn at the functions which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will attend during his brief visit to the Colony in the first week of April. The Singapore community, which has been similarly agitated has obtained official information. Top hats and morning coats will not be worn. "The public," according to this timely announcement, "will be glad to know that on all occasions when plain clothes are worn His Royal Highness will appear in a lounge suit and topcoat or soft felt grey hat under sundown." A Penang contemporary heaves a sigh of relief, for it says:—"An investigation of the top hat problem might disclose a sad deficiency, and it is by no means certain that it could be made good in a hurry. Moreover the morning coat is hardly a universal possession, even amongst the European residents who will endeavour to go where the Prince goes." Anyhow, in the matter of sartorial distinction, the men folk will take a back seat, if they are not altogether de trop with, perhaps, a couple of lounge suits that can be called respectable. The Singapore modistes, however, are probably working overtime to provide striking 'creations' for the ladies.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S PREMIER RESIGNS.

PEKING, January 20th.

The Premier, Mr. Liang Shih Yi, has resigned.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR MURDERED IN KEDAH.

SINGAPORE, January 27th.

Mr. Robert Smart, a Government surveyor in Kedah, was murdered by three Malays yesterday. The motive was robbery.

Mr. Smart's English fiancée is at present coming out on the s.s. Etna.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

SENATE MAY REJECT THE TREATIES.

RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE FIRE ON MILL WORKERS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

SENATE MAY NOT RATIFY THE TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

Correspondents sound a note of warning against taking the Senate's ratification of the Treaties for granted and draw a parallel between the present conditions and those of 1919 when Mr. Wilson was unable to secure the passage of the League of Nations. Fresh complications have undoubtedly been introduced by the opposition to the Washington Treaties, not because the Treaties are dependent on what will be done at Genoa, but on account of the fear, repeatedly voiced in recent Senate debates, that Europe is using America for her own purpose.

The *Morning Post* finds another obstacle in bitter (!) Britain is also the victim of these attacks. The Administration is aware of the injustice of this campaign, but certain Republican Senators ask if they ought not to abandon him in self-preservation, while the Democrats are sitting on the fence.

The present lull in the Conference proper is likely to be succeeded by interesting proceedings since the week's programme includes the problem of how best to deal with the various resolutions and declarations regarding China and the drafting of the Shantung Treaty. Both of the foregoing are, on to-day's agenda, while the Twenty-one Demands are expected to come up in a few days.

The *Times* declares that the course of discussion can be predicted with certainty. Japan will withdraw five of the most obnoxious demands and will refuse to discuss the extension of the Liaotung lease to nine-nine years.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHANTUNG AND SIBERIAN QUESTIONS NEARLY DISPOSED OF.

A NEW CONFERENCE IN THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, January 27th.

A special message states that the now tedious Shantung controversy promises to reach an early conclusion. The delegates anticipate an early open session, with an exodus homeward at the end of next week.

Following yesterday's Sino-Japanese discussion it was announced that an agreement upon all collateral questions in Shantung had been reached, except in regard to control of the railway, which was in abeyance pending President Harding's decision on Wednesday.

The Sino-Japanese drafting committee meets on Saturday to prepare the final agreement, omitting the railway if the latter is not then cleared up, after which nothing remains to bring the Conference to a formal close but the appointment of a Commission to inquire into electrical communications in China and ultimately to confer with the Chinese Government regarding the policy governing their future development.

It is noteworthy in this respect that the War Eastern drafting sub-committee has decided that the Chinese resolution of December 7th providing for the withdrawal of foreign wireless interests and the use domestically of controlled plants will stand as the Conference's only formal declaration on the subject. This decision blocks the efforts of those desiring the resolution to be re-written. The *Times* Washington correspondent expresses the opinion that the Siberian question is now out of the way, notwithstanding the American Government's uneasiness at the continued occupation of strategic centres, involving indefinite control of Vladivostok and other important points. Nevertheless, the correspondent is of opinion that nothing further will be done by America except to reiterate the hope that Japan will carry out her intention to retire within the near future.

THE NEW CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 28th. The Conference has decided that the five Powers will appoint two delegates each within three months to sit thereafter as a new conference to discuss methods to secure world-wide adherence to the new war-time regulations and to determine whether the existing international law covers the agencies of war which have developed since The Hague Convention of 1907, also to consider the necessary changes to bring the regulations up to date.

LATEST CABLES.

RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE FIRE ON CROWD OF MILL HANDS.

CALCUTTA, January 30th.

Four thousand mill hands were involved in a riot at jute mills in the environs of Calcutta, originating in a demand for the release of two mill hands who were arrested for assaulting the manager. The police were called in, and fired in the air. The crowd replied with a shower of brickbats, injuring a petty-inspector and a dozen policemen, whereupon the police fired on the crowd, killing two and wounding 40.

ACCUSED OF "SELF-MUTILATION" DURING THE WAR.

PARIS, January 28th.

A court martial at Nancy acquitted the former State Under-Secretary Vilgrain who was accused of self-mutilation during the war.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT SNOWSTORM IN AMERICA.

CINEMA DISASTER IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

The capital was to-day blanketed in one of the heaviest snowstorms in its history. Railways were suspended and Pennsylvania Avenue was littered with wrecked motor-cars.

LATER.

The snowstorm has paralysed official business. The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned, owing to a fear that members would be unable to return home. A meeting of the two committees of the Disarmament Conference, scheduled for to-day, was postponed.

LATER.

At least 17 were killed and scores injured by the collapse, under two feet of snow last night, of the roof of the Knickerbocker Cinema Theatre, one of the finest in the city, situated in a fashionable quarter. Many of the injured are not expected to survive. It is believed that several persons are still in the ruins. The injured include Signor Assereto, Third Secretary of the Italian Embassy, and it is feared that some prominent persons are victims, as many Government officials reside in the district. No officials of the British Embassy were present in the theatre.

LATER.

At least 69 were killed and 100 injured in the Knickerbocker Cinema disaster. The accident occurred during the screening of a film based on the play "Get Rich-Quick Wallingford." The roof, without warning, thunderously crashed in to the ground. The rush of compressed air, created by the falling mass, hurled people near the entrance into the street.

Five hundred persons were present in the theatre and few escaped uninjured. Saws and gas torches were procured and holes were punched in the fallen roof at intervals, through which the dead and injured were laboriously removed. Private dwellings were turned into hospitals and a church was improvised as a mortuary. The rescuers worked all night long, extracting the groaning injured people, many of whom had lost limbs and some of whom could only be rescued by amputation. There were pathetic scenes in the streets, relatives waiting all night long in the bitter cold and scanning the faces of those rescued. Those disappointed subsequently filed disconsolately to the church to examine the long rows of dead.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS.

SCHOBER CABINET RESUMES OFFICE.

VIENNA, January 27th.

The political crisis has been solved by the Schober Cabinet resuming office with some shuffling of portfolios. The re-election of the Schober Cabinet is due to a combination of the Christian Socialists and the Peasants' Party against the Social Democrats and Progressives, following a heated debate in the Assembly on the ratification of the Treaty mentioned in the message of Dec. 21st.

It was the Pan-Germans' fear that the treaty would lead to a federation of the Danube States under the leadership of the Czechs, thus hampering eventual Austro-German union, that caused the Cabinet crisis. [The previous cable stated:—An important change in European politics has been effected by an agreement concluded between Austria and Czechoslovakia at Prague on the 16th inst., marking the entry of Austria into the Little Entente. The terms of the treaty read: At a National Council at Vienna to-day both States mutually pledged themselves to execute the St. Germain and Trianon peace treaties, and to support each other politically and diplomatically with a view to maintaining the peace of Europe and preventing the restoration of the old regime.]

LATEST CABLES.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINES DISPUTE.

DISCUSSING A GENERAL SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

JOHANNESBURG, January 29th.

The Chamber of Mines has offered to guarantee a ratio of at least one European to every 100 natives, which is no alteration of the present practice, but the offer as regards wages, etc., has increased the dissatisfaction of the strikers. The Industrial Federation has arranged a meeting to discuss the proclamation of a general sympathetic strike throughout South Africa. The Union executives have appealed to sympathisers to overthrow the present Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONFERENCE ABORTIVE.

JOHANNESBURG, January 27th.

The gold mines conference had virtually broken up at the luncheon adjournment. The workers' delegates, after violently attacking the Chamber of Mines, intimated that no good purpose could be served by continuing discussions. Representatives of the Chamber of Mines emphatically protested against termination of the conference before they had been given an opportunity of replying to the charges which they described as maric's nests.

A conference will meet on January 28th to hear the result of the proposals which the Industrial Federation may submit to the Chamber of Mines.

PERTORIA, January 29th.

General Smuts has sent a letter to the employers and workers offering Government mediation in the strike, and declaring that the issue does not concern the colour bar which is the established basis of the statutory regulations and has never been threatened.

GERMANY PAYS SECOND REPARATIONS INSTALMENT.

THIRTY-ONE MILLION MARKS DEPOSITED.

MEASURES FOR INCREASING REVENUE.

BERLIN, January 27th.

A forecast of the German plan for the financial reforms and guarantees demanded by the Reparations Committee at Cannes is published in the *Tagblatt*. The plan shows that Germany contemplates measures to balance the budget, notably increased postal and railway rates and explains that expenditure for reparations, which alone remain uncovered for 1922, will be met by a compulsory loan of one million gold marks. The Government abandons the right of supervision over the Reichstag.

Programme of payments does not mention a definite sum, which it is stated, is not possible until the entire reparations problem has been settled.

PARIS, January 27th.

Germany has notified the Reparations Commission that she has deposited the second amount of M. 31,000,000 (gold) temporarily payable under the Cannes agreement.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

BERLIN, January 28th.

The Imperial budget for the year ending March, 1923, balances at 288 milliards of marks, including 187 for carrying out the terms of the Peace Treaty.

GERMAN REPLY TO THE CANNES DEMANDS.

BERLIN, January 28th.

The German reply to the Cannes demands has been presented to the Reparations Commission. It contains the programme of reform, the budget and note circulation; it deals with guarantees and the programme of payments in cash and kind in 1922. It points out that proposals are before the Reichstag to raise the coal-tax from 90 to 40 per cent., to increase the consumption, property and other taxes, and also customs dues, which will be levied on a real gold basis. It promises energetic measures against the removal of capital abroad for the evasion of taxation, and it declares that railway passenger fares have been increased ninefold, goods rates thirty-fold and postal and telegraphic rates twenty-onefold as compared with pre-war rates. The food subsidies in 1922 will amount to only one milliard paper marks, compared with twenty-two and a-half heretofore.

The Note requests the reduction of the proposed cash payments and the increasing, if necessary, of payments in kind. It declares Germany's readiness to collaborate by all the means in her power in restoration of devastated regions. Germany is prepared to conclude agreements regarding deliveries in kind with the other allies besides France. The Note says that the restoration of the world's confidence in Germany's credit is a prerequisite for a comprehensive discharge of the reparations payments and hopes that a way to restore Germany's internal and external credit will be found, and a big reparations loan made possible by an international corporation.

The Note attributes the fall of the Mark to the impossibility of discharging the reparations, to a lack of raw materials and a decrease of agricultural productivity. It declares that as compared with 1913 the exports have fallen from ten milliard gold marks to four milliard.

DEATH OF SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

"QUEST" CONTINUES VOYAGE.

MONTE VIDEO, January 29th.

Sir Ernest Shackleton died on board the *Quest* on January 29th from angina pectoris.

LONDON, January 29th.

The *Quest* left Rio de Janeiro sailing for South Georgia on December 18th, whence she was to proceed direct to the Antarctic.

MONTE VIDEO, Later.

The *Quest* was off Gritvikken (!) when Sir Ernest Shackleton died. His body was brought here in a Norwegian steamer and will be transhipped to England, accompanied by Dr. Hussey, the expedition doctor.

MONTE VIDEO, January 29th.

The second in command, Commander Frank, will take charge of the *Quest* expedition and he proposes to carry on. [Major Sir Ernest (Henry) Shackleton, Kt., C.V.O., M.V.O., O.B.E., was born at Kilkee, on February 15th, 1874, the eldest son of the late Henry Shackleton, M.D. He was educated at Dulwich College. In 1901 he served at 3rd Lieutenant in the National Antarctic Expedition and in 1907 as Commander of the British Antarctic Expedition. His next Antarctic expedition was in 1914. From 1915 to 1919 he was Director of Equipment and Transport for the Mobile Forces in the North Russia Winter Campaign. Last year he was appointed Commander of the British Oceanographical and Sub-Antarctic Expedition sailing in the *Quest*. His publications include "The Heart of the Antarctic" and "The Diary of a Troopship."]

COMING GENOA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

RUSSIA APPOINTS FIFTEEN DELEGATES.

LONDON, January 29th.

A message from Moscow states that the executive committee of the Republic has appointed fifteen nominees proposed by the commissars as plenipotentiary delegates to the Genoa Conference. They include Lenin as chairman, Tchitcherin, Krassin, Litvinoff, and Joffe, also Janpson representing the Far Eastern Republic. Tchitcherin, in a speech said that the Genoa Conference opened a new epoch in history. Their object at the conference would be to prevent the economic subjugation of Russia.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

POSSIBLE TERMINATION OF BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Foreign Office announces that Lord Allenby has been summoned to England to advise the Government with regard to the situation in Egypt. The Government is ready to invite Parliament to terminate the Protectorate and recognise Egypt as a sovereign state subject to guarantees and that the Imperial communications are assured. Britain to retain power to protect foreigners in Egypt and Egypt to be safeguarded against foreign aggression.

CAIRO, January 29th.

The police have raided native houses and seized bombs and pistols. They made arrests including six students. The newspapers state that the police thus thwarted a plot to kill Sarwat Pasha, an ex-Minister, with whom the British authorities had been negotiating with a view to his acceptance of the Premiership.

TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE CHARGE MOB.

CALCUTTA, January 29th.

The police, accompanied by Gurkhas armed with rifles, were sent to break up a crowded public meeting of non-co-operators who refused to budge. The police were attacked and were obliged to charge the mob with lathes through a barrage of brickbats. Many were injured on both sides. Some five hundred arrests were made.

INDIA'S REPRESSIVE LAWS.

NEARLY ALL BEING REPEALED.

DELHI, January 29th.

Speaking in the Council of State, Mr. Montgomery, the Home Secretary, declared that the Government had introduced bills repealing nearly all the repressive and restrictive laws excepting the deportation laws which Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, was considering.

WAR RUMOUR BASELESS.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA NOT FIGHTING.

LONDON, January 27th.

A state of war is reported to have been declared between Mexico and Guatemala. Mexico City, January 28th. The report that Mexico and Guatemala have begun hostilities is unfounded.

PRINCE OF WALES AT HYDERABAD.

THE MAGNETIC CHARM OF HIS PERSONALITY.

LONDON, January 29th.

Sir George Russell, Reuter's Special Correspondent, cables:—The Prince of Wales leaves Hyderabad this evening on the very crest of the wave of popularity which has swept irresistibly over the place. Ever since his arrival the great city has made holiday, the one palpable aim of the masses being to see the Prince as many times as possible.

REMARKABLE SCENES OF POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

One of the Nizam's leading Ministers of State told a correspondent that he attributes the enthusiasm of the populace wholly to the Prince's personal powers of appeal. "We purposely left His Highness as free as possible," said he, "in order that he might get to know the people and let the people get to know him in his own way. Our programme has been exceptionally free of official engagements. Probably the Prince has won more hearts on the polo ground than he could have done in a score of ceremonial functions. Our people are great sportsmen and nothing appeals more quickly to their sympathy than an active interest in their pastimes. When the Prince rode around the crowds at Secunderabad in review smiling back at their greetings, he stirred all the sentiments of loyalty to their depths. We in the Deccan now thoroughly realise how true is all we have heard about the magnetic charm of the Prince's personality."

The scene at the inspection of war returned pensioners, ex-soldiers, police, and the heirs of men killed in battle, held at Chaderghat Residency on Friday afternoon well demonstrated the truth of these words. As a parade it was all very much like a score of such scenes during the course of the tour. But as a manifestation of popular enthusiasm the spectacle was really remarkable. Along the routes the police pressed back the pent up masses. Not only were the house tops packed, but crowds assembled on the hills up to a mile away to get a glimpse of the Prince. In fact, Hyderabad has furnished the most striking commentary upon Mr. Lloyd George's telegram of congratulations on the success of the Prince's mission.

PICTURESQUE NATIVE TROOPS.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Prince of Wales received an excellent reception at Hyderabad. All the bazars along the royal route were open and packed with sightseers, including 15,000 school children. The streets were richly decorated. They were spanned with triumphal arches and lined with a wonderful variety of native troops mostly clad in uniforms of barbaric splendour.

RUSSIAN FAMINE HORRORS.

WHOLE HOUSEHOLDS PERISHING.

The famine expert, Sir Benjamin Robertson who went to Russia on behalf of British Famine Relief Organisations, to enquire into methods of relief distribution, reports by telegraph from Buzuluk that he found conditions in the Saratov and Stars provinces graver than he had been led to believe. Personal inspection of the villages showed that practically no food was left and relief was hopelessly inadequate. Whole households, especially adults, were literally dying from starvation.

Sir Benjamin Robertson testifies to the devoted work of the Save the Children Fund at Saratov and Buzuluk. The work was being carried out in a practical and systematic manner, the food exclusively reaching those for whom it was intended. Sir Benjamin recommends systematic feeding of as many as possible adults, numbering over a million in these two areas, until the harvest. Relief at present is largely confined to children.

CANCER CURE PRIZE.

£10,000 MORE OFFERED.

LONDON, January 27th.

Supplementing Lord Atholstan's offer Sir William Vane, Governing Director of the Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, has offered £10,000 for the discovery of an effective non-surgical cancer cure. The conditions are similar to those made by Lord Atholstan.

Lord Atholstan, founder of the *Montreal Evening Star*, has offered a prize of £100,000 to the graduate or student of any recognised university who within five years discovers medicinal treatment for the cure of cancer. The decision was left with the Royal College of Physicians, London, and it was announced the offer might be renewed.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

REHABILITATION BILL PASSED.

GOVERNMENT'S LIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.

PARIS, January 27th.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the rehabilitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

LATER.

The bill for the rehabilitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine amounts to an authorisation to apply France's share of the Boxer indemnity for the purpose. Both the Premier (M. Poincare) and the Finance Minister (M. Delasteyrie) said the Government would submit for the Chamber's decision all results of negotiations. M. Guernier, reporter for the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Bill, said that new men would be placed at the head of the bank, which he was convinced would be in good hands. There had been some criticism on the ground that the operations of the bank had been speculative and the taxpayers ought not to bear the consequences.

M. Bokanowski, the reporter-general, stated that the present value of France's share in the Boxer indemnities was 163,723,000 gold francs.

M. Poincare stated if the Boxer indemnity proved insufficient, the French Government would not be responsible. The bill consists of only one article.

PARIS, January 24th.

According to the newspaper *Centre* the Boxer indemnity is enough to pay depositors 50 per cent. in cash and the balance in shares in the reorganised bank.—Havas.

BANQUE "DOSSIER."

PARIS, January 29th.

M. Poincare, the Premier, has informed M. Loygues, President of the Foreign Affairs, that the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies saw no reason why the complete dossier with regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine should not be communicated to the Committee, but pointed out that though he was prepared to submit the whole of the administration documents he was not entitled to communicate the contents of judicial documents. The Government did not oppose renewal of the custom of publishing proceedings in secret committee which had been suspended since July, subject to the consent of the allies to publication of any diplomatic correspondence interesting them.

BRIGHTER TRADE OUTLOOK.

BRITISH NATIONAL FINANCES IMPROVING.

LONDON, January 27th.

Sir Harry Goschen, Chairman of London Clearing Banks, presiding at a meeting of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England said the outlook was certainly brighter. A boom in trade was not expected and not wished for this year. He referred with satisfaction to the fact that manufacturers and wholesalers had to a great extent faced and realised their losses. Retail prices had been reduced to a reasonable level. The national finances were improving and the adverse trade balance was £278,000,000 against £375,000,000 in 1920. This reduction had been achieved in spite of the dislocation caused by the coal strike and seemed to dispose of the suggested policy of devaluation whereby the gold contents value of the sovereign would be permanently reduced.

A SHIPPING DEAL.

STEAMERS BUILT AT HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI INVOLVED.

LONDON, January 27th.

A shipping deal, involving £2,500,000, between the Shipping Controller and a Greek named Ambatielos was the subject of a motion in the Admiralty Court yesterday. M. Ambatielos, in July, 1919, agreed to purchase from the Shipping Controller, at a price named, seven ships which were being built at Hongkong and Shanghai. The Controller took a mortgage as security in respect of a portion of the purchase money and in December last he obtained, in a default action, an order for the possession of three of the steamers. M. Ambatielos now asked that the order should be set aside. He alleged that he had already paid over £1,500,000 and pleaded that the Controller had retained possession of two steamers. Therefore, on a balance, the Crown was in his debt.

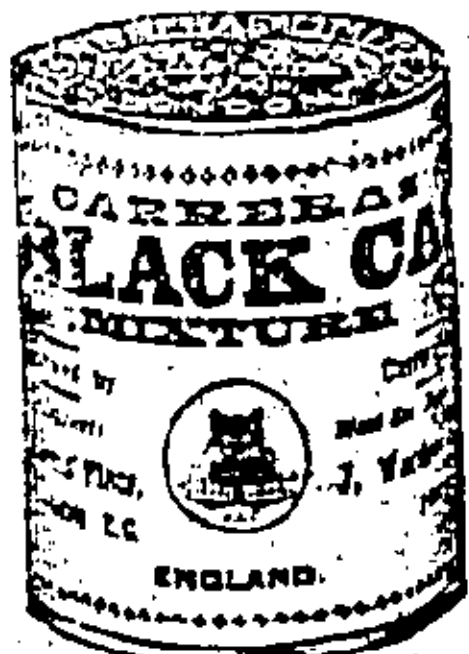
It was ordered, by consent, that the motion should be adjourned till the trial of the action.

(Continued on page 5.)

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 1.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOB LAWS.**LYNCHING DEFENDED.**

New York, January 27th.

There was a stormy scene in the House of Representatives during the debate on the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Feeling ran high between the Southern and Northern members.

A Mississippi cotton planter declared that as long as "black fiends" interfered with white women they should be lynched. A Wisconsin member declared that this was open advocacy of mob law, whereupon a crowd of negroes in the galleries rose and cheered lustily.

The Democrats shouted "shut up!" and "niggers in the galleries!" Finally the Sergeant at Arms was summoned and restored order.

Washington, January 27th.

The House of Representatives passed the Dyer anti-lynching bill by 230 votes to 119. The bill now goes to the Senate.

AMERICA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

ANNUAL \$5,000,000 SUBSIDY NECESSARY.

London, January 28th.

The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent reports that President Harding has decided to ask Congress for \$5,000,000 for ten years to subsidize the mercantile marine. The only alternative to this is said to be to sell the ships cheaply or scrap them, owing to the unprofitably high cost of upkeep.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN AGAIN.
AMERICAN IMMIGRATION CHARGE.

New York, January 27th.

The Department of Justice has arrested Trebitsch Lincoln at the request of the immigration authorities on a charge of surreptitious entry into the country in November last.

BANK RAIDED IN AMERICA.
BANDITS FIGHT POLICE.

Pittsburg, January 27th.

Five men entered the First National Bank in the suburb of Grafton. They killed the cashier and forced the clerks and a woman customer into the vault. They then escaped in a motor car with \$30,000 in cash and securities. The robbers encountered a car filled with detectives. Shots were exchanged. The robbers abandoned the car and scattered.

LATER.

The bandits took refuge in a house in one of the principal streets. They exchanged fire with the police. A large crowd watched the battle. The loot has been recovered.

LATER.

The police finally secured three suspects, including a woman. The others disappeared.

The promptitude of the arrival of the police was due to the resourcefulness of a woman clerk who pretended to faint and touched a burglar alarm as she left.

PROMINENT GERMAN WOMAN
SOCIALIST DEAD.

BERLIN, January 28th.

Frau Zeitz, the well-known woman member of the Reichstag, has died. She was one of the organisers of the independent Socialist Party. Frau Zeitz fainted while interrupting the speech of the Conservative Count Westarp. She was carried out unconscious and died in a nursing home.

CHINESE DOCTORS PRACTISING
IN ENGLAND.**INSURANCE COMMITTEE'S**
OBJECTION.

London, January 28th.

At a meeting of the Burnley Insurance Committee the Chairman and others objected to a panel doctor engaging a Chinese as assistant. The clerk said that there was nothing in the rules to prevent it. A councillor said that Hindoo and Chinese were buying practices in the East End of London and taking panel patients. Only a new act of Parliament could prevent them. The Committee agreed to make further enquiries before admitting the applicant.

THE POPE'S DEATH.**LONDON REQUIEM MASS.**

London, January 27th.

A crowded congregation, including representatives of the King and Queen, attended a very impressive requiem mass for the Pope at Westminster Cathedral.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.
LORD CHANCELLOR'S EULOGY.

Two Lord Chancellors sat together at the Hotel Cecil on December 18th—Viscount Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Mr. Henry A. Lytton, who filled that rôle upon the stage for many years in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera. The occasion was a dinner given by the O.P. Club to the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company to celebrate the success of their revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas at Princes Theatre.

Viscount Birkenhead, submitting "The Gilbert and Sullivan Operas," said that in Gilbert and Sullivan operas, under the guise of light and flippant music, profound truths were conveyed, and the lips of "his noble and learned friend" had more than once given expression to sentiments which met with his most complete approval. In a phrase which was penetrating in its grasp of the realities of human life, and was even noble in its expression, he had said that which his lordship would have been glad to say as the embodiment of his own contribution to these difficult and grave times.

The thing that is excellent. It has no kind of fault or flaw. And I, my lord, embody the law. It was reserved to his noble friend in that phrase to point out how extraordinary was the part which had been played by the conception of jurisprudence in this country, and how pregnant in that conception was the part which had been played by him. His lordship remembered another phrase which seemed not altogether out of harmony with the humble position he had gradually developed in this country, "a sentence in which he said with the dignity which his office—and mine—(laughter)—required:—

I went to the Bar as a very young man, Says I to myself, says I, I will work on a new and original plan, Says I to myself, says I, Like his "senior colleague" in some respects, perhaps, he had worked on an original plan, and on the whole it had not worked very badly. He could not put into adequate language his conception of that which was done by the very gifted men whose combination, almost accidental in its origin, did so much for twenty years to entertain English life, and in its revival seemed likely to entertain English life for twenty years more. He could not advance any claim to be considered a critic of music. If he was fortunate in his company he knew "God Save the King" from any other tune. (Laughter.) At such a time a company of loyal Englishmen rose, and when they rose he rose, and knew where he was. (Laughter.) He was told by those who did understand that in the versatility of his musical genius, Sir A. Sullivan, in the period in which he lived, was almost unsurpassed. Of his distinguished collaborator this might justly be said: he brought a great command of rhythm, an immense conception of humour, and a mastery of rhyme, which had not been exceeded since the "Ingoldsby Legends" were written. Neither of those two distinguished men ever attained to the zenith of his own individual powers when once that partnership was severed.

We lived in a period in which, even in a dissolving world, there were men who were old enough to realize that there was something good in the Victorian era. In many things it was extremely boring, ugly, and tedious. But we should not blind ourselves to the fact that there was a very considerable intellectual output in that period, and in the world of art and the field of humorous expression no form of its manifestation had exceeded that which was produced by the joint contribution of these two distinguished men. Among the social subjects discussed by Mr. Gilbert was one in which he said:—

As in the lowly air of Seven Dials, Hearts just as pure and fair, May beat in Belgrave-square. At a time when the dice were loaded so much against our own aristocracy, for whom he might perhaps speak, let us not forget that memorable claim. (Cheers.) Mr. H. A. Lytton said but a few words in reply. He wished all present "A Happy Christmas and a Merry New Year," and, as he used to say in an old play in the merry time when the income-tax was but 9d. in the pound, "may the skin of a gooseberry always be big enough to cover all your enemies." (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. F. Higham, M.P., in proposing "The Members of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company," said that if we could get more of the Gilbert and Sullivan spirit we should be a far happier people. (Hear, hear.)

MR. FORD BUYS A BRITISH CAR.

The largest manufacturer of cheap motorcars in America, Mr. Henry Ford, finds it worth while to go to England when he wants a motor-car for his own use.

He has just purchased a Lanchester for £2,000, preferring the British-made vehicle to any of the thousands his factory turns out.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 31st January to 31st February, 1922.

Date	High Water				Low Water			
	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Jan 31	10.10	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 1	10.11	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 2	10.12	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 3	10.13	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 4	10.14	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 5	10.15	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 6	10.16	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 7	10.17	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 8	10.18	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 9	10.19	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 10	10.20	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 11	10.21	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 12	10.22	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 13	10.23	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 14	10.24	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 15	10.25	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 16	10.26	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 17	10.27	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 18	10.28	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 19	10.29	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 20	10.30	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 21	10.31	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 22	10.32	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 23	10.33	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 24	10.34	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 25	10.35	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 26	10.36	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 27	10.37	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 28	10.38	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 29	10.39	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3
Feb 30	10.40	6.4	4.40	1.3	5.44	1.3	5.44	1.3

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WHY HE FLED TO HOLLAND.

Some time ago the late Professor Schlimmann and others drew up for the ex-Kaiser a series of historical tables of real or supposed events between the Berlin Conference of 1878 and the outbreak of the war. The items were very carefully selected, especially those which concerned the ex-Kaiser's own doings and utterances; with the object of showing that Germany was unjustly made the object of general enmity, hatred, and malice. Apparently it was intended to hold over publication of the tables till a suitable moment was believed to have come for launching them on the world with maximum effect, but early this year one of the printed copies got astray, and extracts from it were reproduced in foreign newspapers. A few days ago the tables were issued in Berlin in book form, and on December 18th, obviously to give them a good send-off, the Monarchist papers—and only these—published correspondence between Hindenburg and the ex-Kaiser. The letters, which were written in March and April last, were undoubtedly designed for publication. That is clear from the ex-Kaiser's contribution. There is consequently all the more reason for wondering what is the object of publishing them at what from every point of view must seem to outsiders a particularly inopportune moment.

WILHELM'S LETTERS.

Hindenburg's letter, which purports to be written in acknowledgment of inquiries after the health of his wife, need not be considered in detail. It joins issue with Mr. Lloyd George on the guilt question, and urges the ex-Kaiser to publish the historical tables, then already known to the Field-Marshal. The ex-Kaiser begins his reply as follows:—

"Warm thanks for your letter of the 30th of last month. You are right. That is the hardest of all for me, to have to live abroad following with glowing soul the terrible fate of our dear Fatherland, to which my whole life's work was devoted, and excluded from co-operation."

"You remained at my side during the dark and ominous days of November, 1918. As you know, I fought my way through to the difficult and terrible decision to leave the country solely on account of the urgent representations of yourself and my other proper advisers that only in this way would it be possible to secure for our people more favourable Armistice conditions and save them from a bloody civil war. The sacrifice has been in vain. Now, as before, the enemies are making the German nation expiate the alleged guilt of Imperial Germany."

"In an effort to subordinate all personal considerations to the welfare of Germany I am keeping myself absolutely in the background. I make no reply to all the lies and calumnies which are circulated about me. I consider it beneath my dignity to defend myself against attacks and abuse."

At some length the ex-Kaiser insists that his foreign policy was always directed "solely to the maintenance of peace, and that if he had wanted war the autumn of 1914 was not a favourable opportunity for the purpose. He quotes from the pre-German Russian diplomat, Baron von Rosen, an alleged saying by M. Sazonoff: "The German Kaiser's love of peace is our guarantee that we can ourselves choose the moment for war," and he draws the final conclusion.

"To-day there is no longer any doubt that it was not Germany, but the league of enemies which systematically prepared and deliberately brought about the war."

EX-KAISER AND TRIAL.

Turning to the demand that he should be surrendered to the Allies, the ex-Kaiser utters a remark which will cause no small amusement in this country. "You, my dear Field-Marshal," he writes, "know me too well not to be aware that no sacrifice for my beloved Fatherland would be too great for me." He then proceeds:

"But a tribunal in which the league of our enemies would be at once prosecutor and judge would not be an organ of justice, but an arbitrary political action, and my condemnation, which would be a matter of course, would only serve as a post facto justification of the monstrous peace conditions imposed upon us. Naturally, therefore, the enemy demand was to be rejected by me. Moreover, my appearance before a neutral court, however composed, is for me not to be thought of. I recognize the criminal judgment of no earthly judge, however highly placed he may be, on the measures I took according to the best lights of my knowledge and conscience as Kaiser and King, that is to say, as the constitutional non-responsible representative of the German nation, for I should thereby sacrifice the honour and dignity of the German people represented by me."

Having argued against the justice of trying the head of only one of the belligerent States, the ex-Kaiser continues: "A real clearing-up of the 'guilt question,' in which Germany is certainly not less interested than her enemies, could take place only through an unbiased international tribunal, which would not try individual personalities under criminal law, but would examine all the events which led up to the world-war, and also all the other breaches of international law, in order rightly to estimate the responsibility of the Powers concerned. Such a straightforward proposal was made by Germany in an official form after the end of the war, but so far as I know, was partly rejected and partly left without answer by the enemies."

In conclusion the ex-Kaiser urges the assembly of all the material which will contribute to unmask the real authors of the war.—Daily Telegraph.

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Mr R. T. Olson
Mr A. Onderwyze
Miss K. Ordway
Mr H. C. Page
Mr J. C. Parsons
Mr A. P. Pridley
Mr & Mrs W. T.
Payne
Mr H. Pearson
Miss N. B. Pepperell
Mr S. S. Perry
Mr & Mrs Peters
Mr A. V. Pimston
Mr C. G. Purchase
Miss Reynolds
Mr C. E. W. Rison
Mr G. J. Robinson
Mr E. J. Robbins
Mr A. H. Rowe
Mr R. R. Roxburgh
Capt. le Rustad
Mr R. A. Rutte
Mr J. Sadler
Mrs Savill
Mr & Mrs J. H. Scott
Mr W. G. Scrib
Hon. Mr Sharp K.C.
Capt. & Mrs J. K.
Shearer
Mr & Mrs Sherwood
Mr F. Shurley
Capt. & Mrs J.
Sigeland
Mr C. W. Skelot
Mr G. C. Skinner
Mrs R. J. Small
Mr & Mrs C. E. Smith
Mr T. V. Soang
Mrs E. Sparke
Mr & Mrs J. Stom
Mr V. Stoenby
Mad. Victoria Suary
Miss Sammarial
Capt. & Mrs Troup
Mr E. H. T. Tucker
Mr S. L. Valoyser
Mrs F. Vining
Mr E. Des Voux
Mr P. Wearne
Mr & Mrs W. Weir
Mr & Mrs T. Webster
Mr O. Wurui

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TUNGSAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI to HONGKONG .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
BANDARAN .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
YOKOHAMA & KORE .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA LINE .. Wed. 1st Feb. 10 a.m.

This Line affords regular sailings to Japan, Korea and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailing approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained with through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailing approximately weekly for passenger and cargo.

BOHNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Subukan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSHANG" and "KAUSANG" both steamers carrying abundant passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

.. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Wednesday, 1st Feb. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET
PENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

.. "GLENAMORY" .. 2nd Feb.
.. "GLENSTARA" .. 18th Feb.

.. "GLENNAVY" .. 3rd Feb.
.. "GLENLUCE" .. 10th Feb.
.. "GLENSHANE" .. 23rd Feb.

Leaves Hongkong .. Discharges ..
3rd Feb. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
10th Feb. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
23rd Feb. GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.
Telephone No. 215 sub-st. 22 and 2206

Cable Address
Kawasaki, Kobe.
Sentry's A.R.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.
Telephone: SHANGHAI
1244 3232.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP .. ¥40,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

as Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are completed in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 2,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 2,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 2,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter, Freight, and other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bashi, Kobe

Palace Hotel

Mr. J. M. Anderson

Mr. F. A. Kemp

Mr. & Mrs. N. Bailey

Mr. & Mrs. A. Libby

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Orberry

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Orberry

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Orberry

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Orberry

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Orberry

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 27th.

Benjie, Chinese str., 641 tons, Capt. H. R. Lyons, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo—Admiral Line.

January 28th.

Wankee, Chinese str., 720 tons, Capt. S. Kita, from Dairen, with a general cargo—Shun Tai Hong.

Wopani, Japanese str., 1,337 tons, Capt. Yoshikawa, from Keelung, with coal—M.B.K.

Wankee, British str., 2,501 tons, Capt. R. J. Anderson, from Moji, with a general cargo—J.M. & Co.

Wankee, Japanese str., 1,513 tons, Capt. I. Furukawa, from Milke, with coal—M.B.K.

Tjibodas, Dutch str., 2,933 tons, Capt. J. B. Buys, from Batavia and Balikpapan, with a general cargo—J.O. J. L.

Tungshing, Chinese str., 768 tons, Capt. A. Cornelissen, from Tsingtau, with coal—Yue Woo.

January 29th.

Amakusa, Japanese str., 1,370 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Keelung and Swatow, with a general cargo—O.S.K.

Bay State, American str., 5,341 tons, Capt. M. E. Turpey, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo—Admiral Line.

City of Durham, British str., 3,460 tons, Capt. A. S. Reay, from New York and Shanghai, with a general cargo—Bank Line.

Glenfalloch, British str., 1,404 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Singapore, with a general cargo—Seng Soon Hong.

Inde, French str., 350 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Haiphong and Pak-hoi, with a general cargo—Kai Yui.

Matlowa, British str., 3,089 tons, Capt. J. Hollard, from Hongkong, with coal—C.P.O.S.

Stinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo—B. & S.

January 30th.

Bonito, Japanese str., 640 tons, Capt. Nakamura, from Keelung, with coal—Kimura & Co.

Derwent, British str., 1,582 tons, Capt. C. R. Benstead, from Saigon, with rice—Thai Thuan.

Kushing, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo—B. & S.

Lake Titicaca, American str., 1,612 tons, Capt. J. Hill, from Saigon, with rice—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Maika, Japanese str., 1,951 tons, Capt. Matsuda, from Port Parveval, with time stone—Y. Sato & Co.

Shinkai, Japanese str., 2,043 tons, Capt. K. Tanaka, from Wakamatsu, with coal—M.S.K.

Tjibodas, Dutch str., 2,910 tons, Capt. J. P. Scholten, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo—J.C.J.L.

Torilla, British str., 3,150 tons, Capt. J. S. Reddick, from Japan, with a general cargo—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Wakasa, Japanese str., 3,787 tons, Capt. T. Shimidzu, from Moji, with a general cargo—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

January 30th.

Amakusa, Japanese str., for Swatow.

Bay State, American str., for Manila.

Siberia, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Dunera* left Bombay on January 27th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about February 12th.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tango* left Shanghai on the 29th instant, at 8 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on February 1st, a.m.

SHIPPING NOTES.

An Associated Press message from Washington to Manila, dated January 18th, says: "The House to-morrow will take up the Shipping Board appropriation bill, carrying \$100,000,000 for next year's expenses. The Board announced that it expects to be practically out of debt by July."

Another message by the same agency says: "Wharfage charges at the port of San Francisco have been abolished, making the cost of handling Oriental freight 43 cents a ton, instead of 53 cents, the shipping companies and the railroads absorbing the difference. This action followed a conference to-day among the three trans-continental railroads, shipping companies, the state harbour commission and the chamber of commerce."

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN

The M/S. "JAVA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN

and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 27th January.

Further Sailings.	Expected on or about.	Will leave for above ports on or about.
M/S. "Peru"	20th Jan.	15th Feb.
M/S. "A-la"	26th Jan.	27th Feb.
S/S. "Africa"	28th Jan.	6th Mar.
M/S. "Kina"	4th Feb.	15th Mar.
M/S. "Tongking"	15th Feb.	22nd Mar.
M/S. "Malaya"	1st Mar.	7th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE LTD

Agents

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

NUMBER ADDRESS FROM

148/6/18th Baily -- Oskolowski

3682/5th Fearley & Wardley London

WEATHER REPORT.

January 30th at 12.17.—Frontier has increased considerably at Shanghai and slightly from Fuzhou to Haiphong. It has decreased moderately over the Bonin.

The anticyclone has spread southward. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.54 inches, against an average of 1.34 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast
N.E. wind, strong, some drizzle or mist.
The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 30th

	Previous day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.13	30.14	
Temperature	63	51	59	
Humidity	90	87	82	
Wind Direction	Calm	ENE	NE	
Force	0	4	3	
Weather	0	0	0	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01	

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th... 65

Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th... 54

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Takotoyo Maru	Jap		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	... Middle of Feb.
NEW YORK or Boston via SUEZ CANAL	Dacre Castle	Brit		Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	... About 15th Feb.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Nankai	Am		China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	... On 3rd Feb.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Tonyo Maru	Jap		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	... On 15th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Gibber Maru	Jap		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	... On 31st Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Shiden Stat	Am		Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	... On 18th Feb. at Noon
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Fuji Maru	Jap		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	... On 8th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Bay State	Am		The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	... On 8th Feb.
VICTORIA, SAIGON, SHANGHAI & HONGKONG	Manila Maru	Jap		Osaka Shosen Kaisha	... On 2nd Feb.
VICTORIA, SAIGON, SHANGHAI & HONGKONG	Pietreil	Brit		Butterfield & Swire	... On 31st Jan.
MANHATTAN & LONDON via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Kasair	Brit		P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	... On 1st Feb. at 11 a.m.
MANHATTAN & LONDON via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Cyp. Aroona	Fren		Messageries Maritimes	... About 7th Feb.
MANHATTAN & LONDON via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Andes Maru	Jap		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	... On 16th Feb.
MANHATTAN & LONDON via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Achilles	Brit		Butterfield & Swire	... On 7th Feb.
CITY OF MARCHES	The Bank Line Ltd.	Brit		The Bank Line Ltd.	... On 10th Feb.
CYDOPUS	Butterfield & Swire	Brit		Butterfield & Swire	... On 31st Jan.
NAVY	Butterfield & Swire	Brit		Butterfield & Swire	... On 3rd Feb.
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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

(Not to change without notice.)

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
MAGAOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTIA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rham, & Hamburg
PASSENGER SERVICES.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Ham.
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" Middle March do.
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 10th May do.Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

Ries & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM" via Suez Canal... 30th Jan.
S.S. "KEEMUN" via Suez Canal... 13th Feb.

* Call at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPT.	SAILING DATE
YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 4th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	"CAP. ARCONA" 15,000	On or about 7th Feb.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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Acting Agent,
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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
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EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South).

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,418	1st Feb. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGAYA"	8,418	14th Feb.	do.
"DUNERA"	8,400	20th Feb.	Singapore Colombo Bombay
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SIGLIA"	8,700	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVAHA"	8,093	29th Mar.	do.
"NOVAPA"	8,850	12th Apr.	do.
"KALVAN"	8,987	26th Apr.	do.
"PRASST"	7,346	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	7,000	24th May	do.
"SIGLIA"	8,700	13th May	Singapore Colombo Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA"	7,000	1st Feb. 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb. 10 a.m.	Manila, Thursday Island Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KASHGAR"	8,840	2nd Feb. 11 a.m.	Shanghai & Japan
"JEYPORE"	8,200	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe
"DUNERA"	8,400	12th Feb.	Shanghai only.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
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Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
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23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Penang.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
MALAYA MARUSAIGON MARU (calling at Singapore and Rangoon) Monday, 13th Feb.
INDUS MARU Tuesday, 21st Feb.DELI & HANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly
PASSENGER SERVICE.KISHU MARU Monday, 6th Feb.
CALCUTTA—Regular service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.TOYO MARU (Singapore and Rangoon) Thursday, 2nd Feb.
SHINRYU MARU Saturday, 4th Feb.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
Via Shanghai and Yokohama—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at
intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in
connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.MAMIA MARU Thursday, 2nd Feb.
AFRICA MARU Saturday, 25th Feb.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
HAMBURG MARU Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

ALASKA MARU Sunday, 26th Feb.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation
for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbor Office.AMAKUSA MARU Monday, 30th Jan.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY Thursday, 9th Feb.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Edinburgh & Melbourne via Port	Lev. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	12th Jan.	About 3rd Feb.
"CHANGSHA"	About 21st Jan.	About 14th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports.
For full particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE agents.C. N. C.
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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai three
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Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
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via SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

Sails. arrived Seattle

S.S. "BAY STATE" For Seattle Feb. 9th. Feb. 28th.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. "BAY STATE" Jan. 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.
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For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SATSUMA" Feb. 13th

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast
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and/or
NEW YORKS.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" (via Suez) Early Mar.
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Telegrams (Furnprince)

